[APRIL, MDCCLXXIII.] [NUMB. 387.]

THE SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1773.

BOSTON, MARCH 4.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, March 2, 1773.

ORDERED, That Mr. Hancock, Mr. Gorham, Major Fuller, Captain Greenleaf, Captain Heath, Mr. Phillips, Captain Nye, Captain Brown of Watertown, and Captain Gardner, be a committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor, with the following meſſage.

T. CUSHING, Speaker.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

IN your ſpeech at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion, your Excellency expreſſed your diſpleaſure at ſome late proceedings of the town of Boſton, and other principal towns in the province. And in another ſpeech to both Houſes we have your repeated exceptions at the ſame proceedings as being "unwarrantable," and of a dangerous nature and tendency, "againſt which you thought yourſelf bound to call upon us to join with you in bearing a proper teſtimony." This Houſe hath not diſcovered any principles advanced by the town of Boſton that are unwarrantable by the conſtitution, nor does it appear to us that they have "invited every other town and diſtrict in the province to adopt their principles." We are fully convinced, that it is our duty to bear our teſtimony againſt "innovations of a dangerous nature and tendency:" But it is clearly our opinion that it is the indiſputable right of all or any of his Majeſty's ſubjects in this province, regularly and orderly to meet together to ſtate the grievances they labour under, and to propoſe and unite in ſuch conſtitutional meaſures, as they ſhall judge neceſſary or proper to obtain redreſs. This right has been frequently exerciſed by his Majeſty's ſubjects within the realm; and we do not recollect an inſtance, ſince the happy revolution, when the two Houſes of Parliament have been called upon to diſcountenance or bear their teſtimony againſt it, in a ſpeech from the Throne.

Your Excellency is pleaſed to take notice of ſome things which we "alledge" in our Anſwer to your firſt Speech; and the obſervation you make, we muſt confeſs, is as natural and as undeniably true, as any one that could have been made, that "if our foundation ſhall fail us *in every Part of it*, the fabric we have raiſed upon it, muſt certainly fall." You think, this foundation will fail us; but we wiſh your Excellency had condeſcended to a conſideration of what we have "adduced in ſupport of our principles." We might then perhaps have had ſome things offered for our conviction more than bare affirmations; which, we muſt beg to be excuſed if we ſay, are far from being ſufficient, though they came with your Excellency's authority, for which however we have a due regard.

Your Excellency ſays that "as Engliſh ſubjects and agreeable to the doctrine of the feudal tenure all our lands are held mediately or immediately of the Crown." We truſt your Excellency does not mean to introduce the feudal ſyſtem in its perfection; which, to uſe the words of one of our greateſt Hiſtorians, was "a ſtate of perpetual war, anarchy and confuſion; calculated ſolely for defence againſt the aſſaults of any foreign power, but in its proviſion for the interior order and tranquility of ſociety extremely defective." "A conſtitution ſo contradictory to all the principles that govern mankind could never be brought about but by foreign conqueſt or native uſurpation:" And a very celebrated Writer calls it "that moſt iniquitous and abſurd form of government by which human nature was ſo ſhamefully degraded," this ſyſtem of iniquity by a ſtrange kind of fatality, "though originally formed for an encampment and for military purpoſes only, ſpread over a great part of Europe;" and to ſerve the purpoſes of oppreſſion and tyranny, "was adopted by Princes and wrought into their civil conſtitutions;" and aided by the canon law, calculated by the Roman Pontiff, to exalt himſelf above all that is called God, it prevailed to the almoſt utter extinction of knowledge, virtue, religion and liberty from that part of the earth. But from the time of the reformation, in proportion as knowledge, which then darted its rays upon the benighted world, increaſed and ſpread among the people, they grew impatient under this heavy yoke: And the moſt virtuous and ſenſible among them, to whoſe ſteadfaſtneſs we in this diſtant age and climate are greatly indebted, were determined to get rid of it, and though they have in a great meaſure ſubdued its power and influence in England, they have never yet totally eradicated its principles.

Upon theſe principles the King claimed an abſolute right to and a perfect eſtate in all the lands within his dominions; but how he came by this abſolute right and perfect eſtate is a myſtery which we have never ſeen unravelled, nor is it our buſineſs or deſign at preſent to enquire. He granted parts or parcels of it to his friends the Great Men, and they granted leſſer parcels to their tenants: All therefore derived their right and held their lands, upon the principles, mediately or immediately of the King; which Mr. Blackſtone however calls "in reality a mere fiction of our Engliſh tenancy."

By what right in nature and reaſon the Chriſtian Princes in Europe claimed the lands of heathen people, upon a diſcovery made by any of their ſubjects, is equally myſterious: Such however was the doctrine univerſally prevailing when the lands in America were diſcovered; but as the people of England upon thoſe principles held all the lands they poſſeſſed by grants from the King, and the King had never granted the lands in America *to them*, it is certain they could have no ſort of claim to them: Upon the principles advanced, the lordſhip and dominion like that of the lands in England was in the King ſolely; and a right from thence accrued to him of diſpoſing ſuch territories under ſuch tenure and for ſuch ſervices to be performed as the King or Lord thought proper. But how the grantees *became* ſubjects of England, that is the ſupreme authority of the Parliament, your Excellency has not explained to us. We conceive that upon the feudal principles all power is in the King; they afford us no idea *of Parliament*. "The Lord was in early times the legiſlator and judge over all his feudatories," ſays judge Blackſtone.

By the ſtruggles for liberty in England from the days of King John to the laſt happy revolution, the conſtitution has been gradually changing for the better; and upon the more rational principles that all men by nature are in a ſtate of equality in reſpect of juriſdiction and dominion, power in England has been more equally divided. And thus alſo in America, though we hold our lands agreeable to the feudal principles of the King, yet our predeceſſors wiſely took care to enter into compact with the King, that power here ſhould alſo be equally divided, agreeable to the original fundamental principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, declared in Magna charta, and other laws and ſtatutes of England, made to confirm them.

Your Excellency ſays, "you can by no means concede to us that it is now, or was when the plantations were firſt granted the prerogative of the Kings of England to conſtitute a number of new governments altogether independent of the ſovereign authority of the Engliſh empire." By the feudal principles upon which you ſay "all the grants which have been made of America are founded" "the conſtitutions of the Emperor has the force of Law." If our government be conſidered as merely feudatory, we are ſubject to the Kings abſolute will, and there is no room for the authority of Parliament, as the ſovereign authority of the Britiſh Empire. Upon theſe principles, what could hinder the King's conſtituting a number of independent governments in America? That King Charles the firſt did actually ſet up a government in this colony, conceding to it powers of making and executing laws, without any reſervation to the Engliſh Parliament, of authority to make future laws binding therein, is a fact which your Excellency has not diſproved if you have denied it. Nor have you ſhewn that the Parliament or nation objected to it, from whence we have inferred that it was an acknowledged right. And we cannot conceive, why the King has not the ſame right to alienate and diſpoſe of countries acquired by the diſcovery of his ſubjects, as he has to "reſtore upon a treaty of peace countries which have been acquired in war," carried on at the charge of the nation; or to "ſell and deliver up any part of his dominions to a foreign Prince or State, againſt the general ſenſe of the nation;" which is "an act of power" or prerogative which your Excellency allows. You tell us that "when any new countries are diſcovered by Engliſh ſubjects, according to the general law and uſage of nations, *they become part of the ſtate.*" The law of nations is or ought to be founded on the law of reaſon. It was the ſaying of Sir Edwin Sandys, in the great caſe of the union of the realm of Scotland with England, which is applicable to our preſent purpoſe, that "there being no precedent for this caſe in the law, the law is deficient; and the law being deficient, recourſe is to be had to cuſtom; and cuſtom being inſufficient, we muſt recur to natural reaſon," the greateſt of all authorities, which he adds "is the law of nations." The opinions therefore, and determinations of the greateſt ſages and judges of the law in the exchequer chamber ought not to be conſidered as deciſive or binding in our preſent controverſy with your Excellency, any further than they are conſonant to *natural reaſon*. If however we were to recur to ſuch opinions and determinations we ſhould find very great authorities in our favour to ſhow that the ſtatutes of England are not binding on thoſe who are not repreſented in Parliament there. The opinion of Lord Coke that Ireland was bound by ſtatutes of England wherein they *were named*, if compared with his other writings, appears inſidiouſly to be grounded upon a ſuppoſition, that Ireland had by an act of their own, in the reign of King John, conſented to be thus bound, and upon any other ſuppoſition this opinion would be againſt *reaſon*; for *conſent only* gives human laws their force. We beg leave, upon what your Excellency has obſerved of the colony becoming a part of the ſtate, to ſubjoin the opinions of ſeveral learned civilians, as quoted by a very able lawyer in this country; "colonies, ſays Puffendorf, are ſettled in different methods. For either the colony *continues a part* of the common wealth it was ſent out from; or elſe is obliged to pay a dutiful reſpect to the mother common wealth, and to be in readineſs to defend and vindicate its honour, and ſo is united by a ſort of unequal confederacy; or laſtly, is *erected into a ſeparate common wealth* and *aſſumes the ſame rights*, with the ſtate it deſcended from." And King Tullius, as quoted by the ſame learned author from Grocius, ſays "we look upon it to be neither truth nor juſtice that mother cities ought of neceſſity and *by the law of nature* to *rule over their colonies.*"

Your Excellency has miſinterpreted what we have ſaid, "that no country by the common law was ſubject to the laws of the Parliament but the realm of England," and are pleaſed to tell us that we have expreſſed ourſelves "*incautiouſly.*" We beg leave to recite the words of the judges of England in the beforementioned caſe to our purpoſe. "If a King go out of England with a company of his ſervants, allegiance remaineth among his ſubjects and ſervants, altho' he be out of his realm *ubere to his laws are confined*," we did not mean to ſay, as your Excellency would ſuppoſe, that "the common law preſcribes limits to the extent of the legiſlative power, though we ſhall always affirm it to be true of the law of reaſon and natural equity. Your Excellency thinks you have made it appear that the colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay is holden as feudatory of the Imperial Crown of England," and therefore you ſay, "to uſe the words of a very great authority in a caſe in *ſome reſpects* analogus to it," "being feudatory it neceſſarily follows, that it is under the government of the Kings laws." Your Excellency has not named this authority, but we conceive his meaning muſt be, that being feudatory, it is under the government of the King's laws *abſolutely*; for as we have before ſaid the feudal ſyſtem admits of no idea of the authority of Parliament, and this would have been the caſe of the colony, but for the compact with the King in the charter.

Your Excellency ſays, that "perſons thus holding *under the Crown* of England remain or *become* ſubjects of England." By which we ſuppoſe your Excellency to mean, ſubject to the ſupreme authority of Parliament "to all intents and purpoſes as fully as if any of the Royal manor, &c. within the realm had been granted to them upon the like tenure." We apprehend with ſubmiſſion your Excellency is miſtaken in ſuppoſing that our allegiance is due to the Crown of England. Every man ſwears allegiance for himſelf to his own King in his natural perſon. "Every ſubject is preſumed by law to be ſworn to the King, which is to his natural perſon," ſays Lord Coke. *Rep. ve Calvin's caſe.* "The allegiance is due to his natural body." And he ſays, "in the reign of Edward II. the Spencers, the father and the ſon, to cover the treaſon hatched in their hearts, invented this damnable and damned opinion, that *homage* and oath of allegiance was more by reaſon of the King's Crown, that is of his politic capacity, than by reaſon of the perſon of the King; upon which opinion they *infer'd* execrable and deteſtable conſequences." The judges of England, all but one, in the caſe of the union between Scotland and England, declared, that "allegiance followeth the natural perſon not the politic," and "to prove the allegiance to be tied to the body natural of the King, and not to the body politic, the Lord Coke cited the phraſes of divers ſtatutes, mentioning our *natural* liege Sovereign."---If then the homage and allegiance is not to the body politic of the King, then it is not to him as the head of any part of that legiſlative authority, which your Excellency ſays "is equally extenſive with the authority of the Crown throughout every part of the dominion, and your Excellency's obſervation thereupon muſt fail. The ſame judges mention the allegiance of a ſubject to the Kings of England who is out of the reach and extent of the laws of England; which is perfectly reconcilable with the principles of our anceſtors quoted before from your Excellency's hiſtory, but upon your Excellency's principles appear to us to be abſurdity. The judges ſpeaking of a ſubject, ſay, "although his birth was out of the bounds of the kingdom of England, and *out of the reach and extent of the laws of England*, yet if it were *within the allegiance of the King of England*, &c. Normandy, Acquitain, Gaſcoign, and other places within the limits of France, and conſequently out of the realm or bounds of the kingdom of England, were in ſubjection to the Kings of England. And the judges ſay, "*Rex et Regnum* be not ſo relatives, as a King can be King but of one kingdom, which clearly holdeth not but that his Kingly power extending to divers nations and kingdoms, all owe him equal ſubjection, and are equally born to the benefit of his protection, and although he is to govern them *by their diſtinct laws*, yet any one of the people coming into the other is to have the benefit of the laws wherſoever he cometh," ſo they are not to be deemed aliens, as your Excellency in your firſt ſpeech ſuppoſes in any of the dominions, all which accords with the principles our anceſtors held. "And he is to bear the burden of taxes of the *place where he cometh*, but living in one or for his livelihood in one, *he is not to be taxed in the other*, becauſe laws ordain taxes, impoſitions, and charges as a diſcipline of ſubjection particularized to every particular nation: Nothing we think can be more clear to our purpoſe than this deciſion, of judges, perhaps as learned as ever adorned the Engliſh nation, or in favour of America in her preſent controverſy with the Mother ſtate.

Your Excellency ſays, that by our not diſtinguiſhing between the Crown of England and the Kings and Queens of England in their perſonal or natural capacities, we have been led into a fundamental error." Upon this very diſtinction we have availed ourſelves. We have ſaid that our Anceſtors conſidered the land which they took poſſeſſion of in America as out of the bounds of the kingdom of England, and out of the reach and extent of the laws of England; and that the King alſo even in the Act of granting the charter conſidered the territory as *not within* the realm, that the King had an abſolute right in himſelf to diſpoſe of the lands, and that this was not diſputed by the nation; nor could the lands on any ſolid grounds be claimed by the nation, and therefore our anceſtors received the lands by grant from the King, and at the ſame time compacted with him and promiſed him homage and allegiance not in his public or politic but natural capacity only.

If it be difficult for us to ſhow how the King acquired a title to this country in his natural capacity, or ſeparate from his relation to his ſubjects, which we confeſs, yet we conceive it will be equally difficult for your Excellency to ſhow how the body politic and nation of England acquired it. Our anceſtors ſuppoſed it was acquired by neither, and therefore they declared, as we have before quoted from your hiſtory, that having their actual purchaſe from the natives, of the ſoil, the dominion, the lordſhip, and ſovereignty they had in the ſight of God and Man, no right and title to what they poſſeſſed. How much clearer then in natural reaſon and equity muſt our title be, who hold eſtates dearly purchaſed at the expence of our own as well as our anceſtors labour, and defended by them with treaſure and blood.

Your Excellency has been pleaſed to confirm rather than deny or confute a piece of hiſtory which you ſay we took from an anonymous pamphlet, and by which you ſay we have been too eaſily miſled. It may be gathered from your own declaration and other authorities beſides the anonymous pamphlet, that the Houſe of Commons took exceptions, not at the King's having made an abſolute grant of the territory; but as the claim to an exclusive right to the fiſhery on the banks and ſea coaſt, by virtue of the patent. At this you ſay "the Houſe of Commons was alarmed; a bill was brought in for allowing a free fiſhery." And upon this occaſion your Excellency allows, that "one of the Secretaries of State declared that the plantations were not annexed to the Crown, and ſo were not within the juriſdiction of Parliament." If we ſhould concede to what your Excellency ſuppoſes might poſſibly or "perhaps" be the caſe, that the Secretary made this declaration "as his own opinion," the event ſhewed that it was the opinion of the King too; for it is not to be accounted for upon any other principle, that he would have denied his royal aſſent to a bill formed for no other purpoſe but to grant his ſubjects in England the privilege of fiſhing on the ſea coaſts in America. The account publiſhed by Sir Ferdinando Gorges himſelf, of the proceedings of Parliament *on this occaſion*, your Excellency thinks will remove all doubt of the ſenſe of the nation and of the patentees of this Patent or Charter in 1620. "This narrative, you ſay, has all the appearance of truth and ſincerity," which we do not deny: And to us it carries this conviction with it, that "what was objected" in Parliament was, the excluſive claim of fiſhing only. His imagining that he had ſatisfied the Houſe after divers attendances, that the planting a colony was of much more conſequence than a *ſimple diſorderly Courſe of Fiſhing*, is ſufficient for our concluſion. We know that the nation was at that time alarmed with apprehenſions of monopolies; and if the patent of New-England was preſented by the two Houſes as a grievance, it did not ſhow, as your Excellency ſuppoſes, "the ſenſe they then had of their authority over this new-acquired territory," but only their ſenſe of the grievance of a monopoly of the ſea.

We are happy to hear your Excellency ſay, that "our remarks upon and conſtruction of the words *not repugnant to the Laws of England*, are much the ſame with thoſe of the Council." It ſerves to confirm us in our opinion in what we take to be the moſt important matter of difference between your Excellency and the two Houſes. After ſaying, that the ſtatute of 7th and 8th of William and Mary favours the conſtruction of the words as intending ſuch laws of England as are made more immediately to reſpect us, you tell us, that "the province agent Mr. Dummer in his much applauded defence, ſays that *then* a law of the plantations may be ſaid to be repugnant to a law made in Great-Britain when it flatly contradicts it ſo far as the law made there mentions and relates to the plantations." This is plain and obvious to common ſenſe and therefore cannot be denied. But if your Excellency will read a page or two further in that excellent defence, you will ſee that he mentions this as the ſenſe of the phraſe as taken from an Act of Parliament, rather than

[*Turn to the laſt Page.*]

WILLIAMSBURG, (*Virginia*) MARCH 11.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice-Admiral of the same.*

The Humble ADDRESS of the COUNCIL.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Council of Virginia, now met in General Assembly, offer our grateful thanks to your Lordship for your Speech at the opening of this session.

The alarming and ruinous progress of forgery evinces the necessity of convening us at this period. On so important an occasion, as one wherein the credit of the colony is so much concerned, we judge, with your Lordship, that the voice of the people, by their representatives, and every branch of the Legislature, can only apply a cure to this political malady.

From the experience we had of your Administration at our last meeting, we found in you a ready disposition to concur in every measure, and assent to every law, recommended to your consideration. In our recess, we have seen your vigilance employed in the execution of the laws, by pursuing every step for the detection of the ingenious, and therefore more dangerous, artifices of the forgers of our Paper Money. Your Lordship's activity in this instance commands our warmest acknowledgements, as members of a community, whose fortunes might have been deeply affected by the circulation of a base medium, vile in its nature as destructive in its consequences.

In the maintenance, protection, and advancement of this Colony, your Lordship may ever rely on our zealous co-operation; and we beg leave to assure you, when we consult its prosperity, we do not lose sight of that of the Mother-country, esteeming, with your Lordship, their interest to be inseparable.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following

ANSWER, viz.

Gentlemen,

AFTER offering you my most sincere acknowledgment for this fresh mark of your goodness, permit me to assure you that nothing can give me greater pleasure than the thoughts of having acted in such a manner as to merit your approbation, which cannot fail of being extremely flattering to me.

The ADDRESS of the HOUSE of BURGESSES,

My Lord,

WE, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Burgesses of Virginia, now met in General Assembly, beg leave to return your Excellency our unfeigned thanks for your kind Speech at the opening of this session.

It gives us much concern to find that our Paper Currency, which we hoped had been effectually guarded, hath been forged in so ingenious and masterly a manner as to render the counterfeits of it the most dangerous and alarming. The debasing of our Gold and Silver coin, also, we consider as the greatest addition to our calamities; but it affords us much consolation to be informed by your Excellency that mischiefs of such extensive and destructive influence have been so happily and seasonably discovered, and that the authors of them are likely to be brought to exemplary and condign punishment. We beseech your Excellency to accept our grateful acknowledgements for giving us so early an opportunity of deliberating on a subject of such infinite importance to the credit of this colony. We will take the matter immediately under our most serious consideration, and flatter ourselves that in the discussion of this and every other subject which may come before us, we shall give your Excellency the most convincing proofs of that coolness and candour which a proper regard to our own honour will incline us to upon all occasions.

Sensible as we are, my Lord, of the reciprocal benefits which redound to our Mother country and this colony from their intimate connections with each other, we should be wanting to ourselves, and the duty we owe to our constituents, did we not consider their interest as inseparable. We cannot therefore but receive great satisfaction and pleasure from your Lordship's assurances of your concurrence with us in enacting such laws as may be thought advantageous and conducive to the happiness of both countries.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following

ANSWER, viz.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

I RETURN you my most hearty thanks for your very obliging Address. It gives me much pleasure that you propose taking immediately under your most serious consideration the subject for which you are now assembled, and I make no doubt but your wisdom will suggest such a plan as will relieve this country from the very unfortunate situation in which you now find it.

[Lord Dunmore's Speech to his Majesty's Council, and the House of Burgesses, of Virginia, was in this Gazette of the 6th Instant.]

MARCH 18. On Monday last the Honourable the House of Burgesses presented the following ADDRESS to his Excellency the Governor, viz.

My Lord,

WE, his Majesty's dutiful subjects, beg leave to present your Excellency our sincere thanks for your attention to the interests of this colony, by vigorously endeavouring to bring the forgers of our Paper Currency to justice; but the proceedings in this case, my Lord, though rendered necessary by the particular nature of it, are nevertheless different from the usual mode; it being regular that an examining court on criminals should be holden either in the county where the fact was committed, or the arrest made. The duty we owe our constituents obliges us, my Lord, to be as attentive to the safety of the innocent as we are desirous of punishing the guilty; and we apprehend that a doubtful construction and various execution of criminal law, does greatly endanger the safety of innocent men. We do therefore most humbly pray your Excellency, that the proceedings in this case may not in future be drawn into consequence or example.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following

ANSWER, viz.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

AS I have always made the laws of the country the rule of my conduct, I acted in this affair with the greatest caution, and took the advice and assistance of gentlemen in whose judgment, candour and integrity, I could confide. In apprehending and bringing to justice the forgers of your Paper Currency, I little imagined, when I was endeavouring to punish the guilty, that my conduct could, by any means, be thought to endanger the safety of the innocent.--- Permit me to say, that all laws doubtful in their construction must be interpreted by the Courts of Justice. If I have done amiss, the same method will not be repeated; but if it should be determined to be regular, I shall continue to exercise the power I am invested with, whenever the exigencies of Government, and the good of the country, require such exertion; and, under such circumstances, I am persuaded that no one, even the most timid, will be under the least apprehension that this proceeding may, in future, be drawn into consequence or example.

On Friday the House of Burgesses came to the following RESOLUTIONS, viz.

WHEREAS the minds of his Majesty's faithful subjects in this colony have been much disturbed by various rumours and reports of proceedings tending to deprive them of their ancient, legal and constitutional rights; and whereas the affairs of this colony are frequently connected with those of Great-Britain, as well as of the neighbouring colonies, which renders a communication of sentiments necessary; in order, therefore, to remove the unquietness, and to quiet the minds of the people, as well as for the other good purposes abovementioned,

BE IT RESOLVED, That a standing Committee of Correspondence and Enquiry be appointed, to consist of eleven persons, viz. the Honourable Peyton Randolph, Esq; Robert-Carter Nicholas, Richard Bland, Richard-Henry Lee, Benjamin Harrison, Edmund Pendleton, Patrick Henry, Dudley Digges, Darby Carr, Archibald Cary, and Thomas Jefferson, Esquires, any six of whom to be a Committee, whose business it shall be to obtain the most early and authentic intelligence of all such acts and resolutions of the British Parliament, or proceedings of Administration, as may relate to or affect the British Colonies in America; and to keep up and maintain a correspondence and communication with our sister colonies, respecting these important considerations; and the result of such their proceedings, from time to time, to lay before this House.

RESOLVED, That it be an instruction to the said Committee, that they do without delay, inform themselves particularly of the principles and authority on which was constituted a Court of Enquiry, said to have lately been holden in Rhode-Island, with power to transport persons accused of offences committed in America, to places beyond the seas to be tried.

RESOLVED, That the Speaker of this House do transmit to the Speakers of the different Assemblies of the British Colonies on this continent copies of the said resolutions, and desire that they will lay them before their respective Assemblies, and request them to appoint some person or persons of their respective Bodies, to communicate from time to time with the said Committee.

On Monday last, the business of the General Assembly being finished, his Excellency the Governor, gave his assent to the following among other bills, viz. An Act for the better securing the public credit of this colony; An Act to prevent counterfeiting the Paper Money of other colonies; an Act for appointing Trustees for the Gingaskin Indians; an Act for the ease and relief of the people, by paying the Burgesses in money for this present session of Assembly: And then closed the session with the following SPEECH, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

AS you have now gone through the business for which you were assembled, and having nothing farther to propose to you at present, it becomes necessary to put an end to this session of Assembly; and I recommend to you to use your endeavours in your several counties, to abolish that spirit of Gaming which I am afraid but too generally prevails among the people, and to substitute in its place a love of Agriculture and attention to their private affairs, by which you will render a most essential service to them and your country. I do prorogue you to the third Thursday in June next, and you are accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 17th day of June next.

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CHARLES-TOWN, APRIL 27.

FRIDAY last being St. George's Day, the Society of that Name held their Anniversary Meeting at the House of Mr. John Tuke, on the Bay, and spent the Day with the greatest Harmony and Festivity.

The following are the Officers chosen by the said Society for the ensuing Year, viz. Mr. Joshua Lockwood, President; Messrs. Peter Valton, and Arthur Downes, Wardens; Hopkin Price, Esq; Treasurer; Messrs. Noy Willy Hutchings, and John Baddely, Stewards; Mr. Benjamin Lord, Secretary.

The same Day the Brig Friendship, William Moore, Master, sailed for Philadelphia, in whom went Passengers Francis Levett, Esq; of St. Augustine, his Lady and Son, Peter Stewart, Esq; of Jamaica, Mr. Washington, Mr. Bates, and several others.

"On Friday last, being St. GEORGE's Day, upwards of Fifty Gentlemen, Natives of OLD ENGLAND, assembled and dined together at Holliday's Tavern, to celebrate that Anniversary; when the Day was passed in great Harmony, and with the most decent Festivity. These Gentlemen have formed themselves into a Society, to meet annually on St. GEORGE's Day; and, as Liberality of Sentiment has ever been the Characteristic of their Nation, all Persons of all Countries may become Members of that Society, which has taken the Name of THE SONS AND FRIENDS OF ST. GEORGE, of which the following Gentlemen were unanimously chosen Officers.

The Honourable Sir EGERTON LEIGH, Bart. *President.*
Sir EDMOND HEAD, Bart. *Vice-President.*
Mr. GEORGE COOKE, *Treasurer.*
WELLINS CALCOTT, Esq; *Secretary.*
The Rev. Mr. LEWIS, *Chaplain.*
Messrs. JAMES WILSON, and WILLIAM PRICE, *Stewards.*

And the following Gentlemen were also nominated a Committee, for framing Rules, &c. viz. Colonel Howarth, Mr. George-Abbot Hall, Mr. George Ancrum, sen. John Morris, Esq; Rowland Rugeley, Esq; Mr. Daniel Hall, and Mr. Jacob Valk; and Mr. James Wright, was chosen *Messenger.*"

Sunday last his Majesty's Ship Gibraltar, Sir Thomas Rich, Bart. Commander, sailed for Boston.

Paul Douxsaint, and Thomas Horry, Esquires, are elected Members of the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly of this Province, for the Parish of St. James, Santee.

MARRIED.] Thomas Heyward, jun. Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Mathews, Daughter of the late John Mathews, Esq.

DIED.] Captain Thomas Mace, aged 75 Years.

*** The Ship PORTLAND, Captain JAMES WILSON, for LONDON, is near loaded, and will be cleared out on Saturday next; which those who have INDICO or DEER-SKINS to ship, will please to notice.

April	CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTRIES INWARD.	*From*
20th.	Brig Neptune, Thomas Holberton,	Plymouth
24th.	Schooner Betsey & Polly, Samuel Stone,	Georgia
26th.	Schooner Savannah Packet, John Turner,	Ditto
April	ENTRIES OUTWARD.	*For*
19th.	Schooner Hawke, John Gregg,	New-Providence
21st.	Ship Admiral-Spry, Michael Kelly,	Falmouth
22d.	Brig Industry, Edward Allen,	Salem
	Schooner Last-Shift, George Ball,	Turks-Island
	Sloop Jamaica Packet, Stafford Dickinson,	Montserrat
	Ship Friendship, William Carter,	Cowes
April	CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE.	*For*
21st.	Schooner Adventure, Clement Conyers,	Antigua
	Sloop Experiment, John Sawyer,	St. Kitts
	Schooner Rose, Peter Bachop,	St. Augustine
	Brig Friendship, William Moore,	Philadelphia
	Schooner Betsey, John Ingersoll,	George-Town
	Sloop Rosseau, Walter Clarke,	North-Carolina
	Snow Good-Intent, George Gould,	Quebec
22d.	Brig Mary-Ann, Thomas Jorden,	Cowes
	Ship Catharine, Thomas Moore,	New-York
24th.	Schooner Beggars-Benison, Jeremiah Dickinson,	Ditto
	Brig Sebenia, James Clark,	London
	Ship Fair-American, John Minshall,	Cowes
	Ship Prosper, Richard Dancey,	Gosport
	Schooner Cannon, Samuel Downing,	East-Florida
26th.	Schooner Harlequin, Thomas Crawford,	Cape-Fear
	Schooner Last-Shift, George Ball,	Turks-Island
	Ship Sincere-Friend, Robert King,	Grenada

TO BE SOLD at public Vendue, on Saturday the 22d of May, 1773, at the House of Mrs. Culiatte, *in* Jacksonsborough,

NINE valuable FIELD SLAVES,

belonging to the Estate of *Michael Heier*, deceased, together with a few Horses, Cattle, and Plantation Tools.

The Conditions are, all Sums under *One Hundred Pounds* to be Cash, all above, Credit will be given to the First of January 1774, on giving good Security, to

DANIEL STROBEL, Executor,
CATHARINE HEIER, Executrix.

AN ALLEGORY.

A BENEFICENT man, desirous to contribute to the happiness of one of his slaves, set him at liberty, had a ship rigged for him, and gave him a sufficiency to seek his fortune in any country he should chuse to settle in.

The grateful slave set sail, but was scarce out at sea, when by a dreadful storm he was cast on an island, which he believed was uninhabited. He had lost his merchandize, the ship's crew were all drowned, and he was the only that escaped, without help, and consigned over to the uncertainty of futurity, which he fancied must be equally disastrous. He walked about, not knowing were he went, a prey to reflections, till a high road came full in view. He followed it with joy, and at a distance discovered a great city. His hopes were revived, and towards it he bent his steps. But how great was his astonishment when, coming nearer, he saw himself surrounded by the inhabitants who came out to meet him, and by heralds proclaiming aloud, "People, here is your Monarch!" Repeated acclamations preceded him into the city, where he was conducted with pomp, and shewed into the palace, the ordinary abode of their Kings. Here he was cloathed with a purple mantle, and his head bound round with a diadem. The principal Lords, in the name of the whole people, came to swear to him the obedience due to Sovereigns.

The new Monarch could not believe but it was a dream; yet, dissuaded by a longer experience of the reality of his destiny, he frequently asked himself, "What is all this? And what does the supreme Being intend to do with me!"

This thought, which continually agitated him, encouraged him at length to obtain some inlight, if possible, into the matter. He sent for that Lord of his Court who oftenest approached his person, who gave him advice, and whom Providence seemed to have destined for sharing the government with him. "Minister, said he to him, what is it that has made me King? Why am I obeyed, and what is likely to become of me?" "Know, Prince, answered the Minister, that the Genii, who inhabit this island, have requested of God to send them yearly a child of Adam to reign over them. The Omnipotent has deigned to hear their supplication, and every year on a certain day a man arrives here. The people in crouds run out to meet and welcome him, as you have seen; they acknowledge him for their Sovereign, but the duration of his reign cannot exceed that of a year. On the revolution of that fatal term, he is precipitated from the Throne, stript of his royal ornaments, and cloathed in a coarse garb; the pitiless soldiers drag him to the sea-side, and toss him into a ship that carries him into another island, which is naturally arid and desert. He, who but a few days before was a powerful Monarch, finds neither subject, nor friend, nor comforter; and he leads a painful and dolorous life. The people, after so treating their former King, go out of the town to meet the new Monarch, whom Providence sends them constantly every year. Such it, Prince, the irrevocable law, which you cannot reverse."

"Were my predecessors, said the King, informed of the rigours of their lot?" "Not one of them, replied the Minister, was ignorant of it; but they had not the courage to cast on a bitter futurity eyes, which had been dazzled with the splendor that environs a Throne: The intoxication of transitory pleasures diverted them from the idea of a durable happiness, and they knew not how to prevent the end that threatened them; the year of their prosperity constantly passed away without their perceiving it; at last the fatal day came, and they had done nothing to mitigate the inevitable catastrophe of their being."

This speech of the Minister awaked all the Prince's fears; he saw with great regret that a part of the precious time was already elapsed, and he resolved to avail himself in the best manner of what remained. "Wise Minister, said he, to the Genius, you have announced misfortunes to me; can you now teach me, or can any other, the means of averting them from my head?"

"Remember, Sire, said the Genius to him, that you entered naked on this Island; know that you will go out of it the same way, and that you never again will return to it. There is but one way of avoiding the ills you are threatened with, and this to send into the Island of your destination some able workmen to construct warehouses, which you must store with all necessary provisions for the wants of life. Profit of the moments of your prosperity, and make sure of resources for a more difficult time; but you must quickly put in execution your project; the time presses, the term approaches, opportunity once slipped may never return again. Remember particularly that you will find nothing in the place of your future long habitation, but what you have hence transported in the few days that remain to you."

The King approved the Minister's scheme, and abided by his counsels to carry it into execution. The necessary workmen were dispatched over immediately; every requisite article was in great forwardness, and the Monarch likewise sent before him as many inhabitants as he judged necessary to make his abode equally agreeable and fertile.

Mean while the time approached for quitting his kingdom; but this Prince, far from regretting the change, sighed after the moment when he should take possession of his new state. The appointed day at last came; he was precipitated from the throne, stripped of his royal robes, as he had been foretold, and conducted to a ship, which carried him to the place of his exile. The dethroned Monarch happily arrived there, and lived there still more happily, with the supplies his wisdom had there collected.

The Arabic manuscript, from which this Allegory has been translated, gives us the following explanation of it:

The beneficent man is God: The slave is the child that is conceived: The ship, in which his Master makes him embark, is his mother's womb: The shipwreck is the instant of birth: The Isle he is cast upon is this world: The Genii that meet him are his parents, who take care of his infancy: The Minister that warns him of his melancholly fate, is wisdom: The year he is to reign is the duration of human life; and the desert Island he is conducted to is the other world: The workmen he sends off before him are the good works he has done during his life: The Princes, his predecessors, who paid no attention to the ills that threatened them, are the generality of men, who, entirely taken up with the pleasures of this world, do not think of the other, where they are unhappy, from presenting their hands empty of good works before the Throne of God.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

THE SUBSCRIBER intending (God willing) to depart the Province in *June* next, for a short Time, GIVES THIS PUBLIC NOTICE, that he is ready to answer any Suit that may be brought against him, and to appear and give Bail to any Summons that shall be issued against him, in Terms of the Act of the General Assembly of this Province, commonly called the *Attachment Act.*

CHARLES CROUCH.

All Persons having any Demands against him, are desired to send in their Accounts, in order to be paid, or settled to Satisfaction; and those who are indebted to him, by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, are earnestly requested to make Payment by that Time, the better to enable him to settle his Affairs.

His Business will be carried on, in his Absence, by Persons obtained for that Purpose.

On FRIDAY *the 28th Day of* MAY *next, will be SOLD by public Vendue, (if not sold by private Sale before that Day)*

At his HOUSE in ELLIOTT-STREET,

SEVERAL valuable NEGROES, and some Articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.---The Terms will be made known on the Day of Sale.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

PUBLIC TREASURY, *April* 16, 1773.

THE Juſtices living and reſiding within the Pariſhes of St. Philip and St. Michael, Charles-Town, having, on EASTER-MONDAY, granted their CERTIFICATES to the under-mentioned Perſons; they are hereby required to call at this Office, and take out their LICENCES, on or before the 15th of next Month, at fartheſt.

HENRY PERONNEAU,
BENJAMIN DART, } *Joint-Public-Treaſurers.*

Names.	*Places of Abode.*
AMOS, JAMES	On the Bay
Aſkettor, Ann	Tradd-ſtreet
Allen, Margaret	White-Point
Ball, Ann	Elliott-ſtreet
Bennet, Joſeph	Up-the-Path
Butler, James Henry	On the Bay
Bull, Fenwicke	On the Bay
Baird, Joſhua	Meeting-ſtreet
Benfield, John	Elliott-ſtreet
Biſhop, John	On the Bay
Bonſil, Elizabeth,	King-ſtreet
Blackenhorn, Henry	King-ſtreet
Blackledge, Zachariah	Beresford's-Alley
Brenan, Eugene	Elliott-ſtreet
Bower, Samuel	On the Bay
Bell, Elizabeth	Bedon's-Alley
Bryan, Mary	Union-ſtreet
Bohner, Godfrey	Meeting-ſtreet
Birckmyer, Daniel	King-ſtreet
Cochran, Thomas	On the Bay
Cherington, Mary	Union-ſtreet
Croſs, Samuel	King-ſtreet
Chauvet, Mary	Meeting-ſtreet
Chappel, John	Queen-ſtreet
Cummins, Judith	Queen-ſtreet
Calwell, Rebecca	Bedon's-Alley
Cook, Eleanor	On the Bay
Creighton, William	King-ſtreet
Caruther, Jane	Union-ſtreet
Dickenſon, Avis	Tradd-ſtreet
Dou, Anthony	Union-ſtreet
Davie, Ann	Chamber's-Alley
DaCoſta, Iſaac	King-ſtreet
Ehney, Chriſtiana	On the Bay
Earneſt, Margaret	On the Green
Edwards, Martha	On the Bay
Evenet, Lydia	Guignard-ſtreet
Ellis, John	On the Bay
Euſtace, Thomas	King-ſtreet
Fallows, James	On the Bay
Francis, Vincent	On the Bay
Fitzpatrick, William	Chalmers's-Alley
Florin, Lucas	King-ſtreet
Fiſher, Roſina	On the Green
Fettig, Barbara	King-ſtreet
Farquhar, Robert	Tradd-ſtreet
Gray, David	Meeting-ſtreet
Gray, George	King-ſtreet
Groſs, Catharine	King-ſtreet
Gruber, Chriſtian	King-ſtreet
Gilchriſt, Elizabeth	Union-ſtreet
Hauſer, Elias	King-ſtreet
Harris, Thomas	King-ſtreet
Harvey, Thomas	Market-Square
Hart, Joſhua	On the Bay
Hayley, Elizabeth	Up-the-Path
Hatfield, Sarah	King-ſtreet
Hartring, Philip	King-ſtreet
Johnſon, Catharine	Union-ſtreet
Keeler, Elizabeth	Queen-ſtreet
Khun, George	King-ſtreet
Kyſell, Eſther	King-ſtreet
Kelly, Mary	On the Green
Liber, Samuel	Trott's-Point
Lewis, Ann	Union-ſtreet
Lochan, Mary	Guignard-ſtreet
Levi, Patience	Broad-ſtreet
Limehouſe, Elizabeth	Union-ſtreet
Miller, John	Union-ſtreet
Mackenzie, Jane	Union-ſtreet
Mackenzie, Rebecca	Union-ſtreet
Morell, Francis	Queen-ſtreet
Myers, Albert	Meeting-ſtreet
Mayne, Elizabeth	Elliott-ſtreet
MacLean, Jane	Union-ſtreet
Nuffer, Herman	King-ſtreet
Nan, Frederick	White-Point
Pointell, Jonathan	Anſonborough
Poinſett, Catharine	Elliott-ſtreet
Prevatt, Grace	Longitude-Lane
Price, Eleanor	Elliott-ſtreet
Powell, Joſeph	Union-ſtreet
Roſwell, Mary	King-ſtreet
Rantowle, Sarah	Queen-ſtreet
Ramſay, George	Tradd-ſtreet
Ramos, Jacob	Bedon's-Alley
Rutherford, Iſabella	Union-ſtreet
Rutledge, Rebecca	Beresford's-Alley
Sheets, Chriſtopher	Meeting-ſtreet
Scott, Catharine	Union-ſtreet
Smith, Rebecca	On the Bay
Storr, Elizabeth	Elliott-ſtreet
Shawlds, [illegible]	On the Bay
[illegible]tridge, Lydia	Trott's-Point
[illegible]rens, Mary	On the Bay
Shrade, Dorothea	King-ſtreet
Sullivan, Barbara	Trott's-Point
Stewart, Margaret	Union-ſtreet
Stotherd, Richard	Market-Square
Strickland, James	New-Market
Swinton, Hugh	On the Bay
Smith, Chriſtian	Unity-Alley
Sayler, Catharine	Gadſden's-Alley
Smith, John	Church-ſtreet
Shutterling, John	King-ſtreet
Sigwald, Chriſtian	King-ſtreet
Thomſon, Elizabeth	Church-ſtreet
Taylor, Elizabeth	Union-ſtreet
Tuke, Hannah	On the Bay
Thompſon, Richard	King-ſtreet
Ulrick, Margaret	King-ſtreet
Watſon, Catharine	Hampſtead
Walker, Elizabeth	Elliott-ſtreet
Watſon, Joſeph	King-ſtreet
Wrand, Eſther	Tradd-ſtreet
Wall, Mary	Elliott-ſtreet
Young, Mary	Price's-Alley

JUST IMPORTED BY

Z. KINSLEY,

In the *Union*, Captain *Cuthbert*, from *London*, and now OPEN FOR SALE, at his Store, late Meſſrs. Stott's, in Bedon's-Alley,

A FRESH ASSORTMENT of GOODS, conſiſting of Articles as under, all which were purchaſed by his Agent at the beſt Markets with Caſh; and as he intends going for England in about four Months, he is determined for ready Money, or, if to a conſiderable Amount, at ſhort Credit, to ſell much under the common Advance: He takes this Opportunity of returning his moſt hearty Thanks to all his Friends and Cuſtomers for their paſt Favours.

A LARGE and elegant Aſſortment of printed Linens, light & dark Ground Chintzes, all new Spring Patterns, from 12s. 6d. to any Price.
A curious Aſſortment, to the Amount of 300 Guineas, in Fancy and common printed Handkerchiefs,
Manchester and Scots checked ditto,
Checks for Aprons,
Iriſh Linens of all Prices, 3-4, 7-8, and Yard-wide,
Long and clear Lawns and Cambricks,
Ruſſia, Lancaſhire, and Iriſh Sheeting,
Flanders and common Ticking for Beds,
Bed Bunts and Bolſter Ends,
Table Linen of all Sorts,
Figured and plain Dimities,
Marſeilles Quilting for Ladies Petticoats,
Ditto in Covers for Beds, very curious, at 25l. the Piece,
Figured and plain Silks for Gowns,
A few Silk Umbrellas at 9l. 9s each,
Figured and plain black Modes and Satins,
Bordered Lawn Aprons and Handkerchiefs,
Striped, figured, and plain Muſlins,
Yard and 6-4 wide Book ditto, ſome of which exceeding fine,
Book Muſlin bordered Handkerchiefs, at 27s. 6d. the Piece,
Plain, ſtriped and flowered Gauzes,
Ditto for Pavillions,
Skeleton and Pound Wires for Caps,
A large Quantity of black and Blond Lace,
Mechlin, Minionet, Trolly, Edgings and Footings,
Figured and plain Ribbons to the Amount of 400 Guineas,
Covering and fine Chip Hats,
Brocaded, Silk, Satin and Stuff Shoes,
Mens coarſe and fine ditto,
Mens coarſe and fine Hats,
Beſt ſuperfine Broad-Cloth at 6l. 15s. the Yard,
Ladies Silk Petticoats,
With a great many other Articles.

WOODBERY & LORD,

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship UNION, *Captain* WILLIAM COOMBES, *from* LONDON,

A complete and well aſſorted SPRING CARGO of GOODS,

Which they will SELL CHEAP,

At their STORE on the BAY.

On Thurſday the 29th Day of April, 1773, will be ſold at public Outcry, at the Vendue-Houſe in Charles Town, purſuant to the Directions of the laſt Will and Teſtament of ISAAC HOLMES, *Eſq; deceaſed,*

ALL that LOT of LAND and BUILDINGS thereon in Broad-Street, containing in Front fifty-four Feet, and ninety-ſeven Feet in Depth, whereon is a well-built BRICK HOUSE, with Cellars, and every convenient Out-Building neceſſary for a Family or Store; at preſent rented to Captain Tufts. *Alſo,*

A LOW-WATER LOT on the Bay of Charles-Town, containing fifty Feet in Breadth, being the front Part of the Lot now belonging to Peter Porcher, Eſq. *And,*

SIX HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, on the North-Side of Edisto-River, in Berkley County, butting and bounding, at the Time of the original Grant, in the Year 1735, northerly on Mrs. Anne Drayton's Land, weſterly and ſoutherly on vacant Land, and eaſterly on Land laid out to Sarah Chamberlain.

The Purchaſers may have twelve Months Credit, paying Intereſt from the Day of Sale, and giving Security.

WILLIAM SAVAGE,
THOMAS BEE, } Executors.

SAMUEL GORDON,

At the Iriſh Linen Ware-Houſe, the corner of Bedon's-Alley, in Elliott-ſtreet, will ſell for caſh, at coſt and charges, and in proportion for credit,

A Choice of plain muſlin, flowered, ſtriped and checked ditto, tombour worked ruffles, handkerchiefs and aprons in ſuits, ladies dreſs caps, childrens puckered ditto, ſilk and ſatin bonnets, hats, and cloaks, richly trimmed, large ſilk and ſatin petticoats, and one ſuit of child-bed linen very elegant; a choice of guns and piſtols, braſs, ſteel, and ſilver mounted.

And on his uſual low advance,

A choice of mantuas, luteſtrings, bombazeens, crapes, ſilk ſtuffs for ſummer waiſtcoats, ladies riding hats, with plumes of feathers, gentlemens faſhionable hats, men and womens ſilk hoſe, at 65*s.* per pair, thread and cotton ditto, ſilk and ſtuff ſhoes, mens leather ditto, very neat, at 45*s.* per pair, bed bunts, at 75*s.* ticking, ſuperfine broad cloths, with ſuitable trimmings, a great variety of knives and forks, ditto in mahogany and fiſh ſkin caſes, japanned waiters, tea trays, and kitchens, ink and bottle ſtands; a great choice of table china, ditto in ſets, tea china at 12*l.* 12*s.* a ſet, wine glaſſes, and decanters, glaſs patty pans, and butter baſons with covers, nipple glaſſes, ſome handſome looking-glaſſes, pewter meaſures, weights and ſcales, Iriſh linens, Ruſſia ſheeting, table cloths, printed handkerchiefs, and gown patterns, India chintz, ditto with fine borders, linen and cotton checks, check handkerchiefs, loom quilting for petticoats; writing paper, quills, ink powder, pocket books, Anderſon's pills, at 8*s.* 9*d.* per box.

N. B. Juſt opened, a cheſt of fine flavoured hyſon TEA, bohea and green ditto, coffee, ſmall anchors, and grapnals, at 14*l.* per hundred, ſheet and bar lead, at 7*l.* per hundred.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION,

At the Houſe of Mr. Richard Downes, *in Tradd-ſtreet, on Saturday the Firſt Day of May next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon;*

ALL his HOUSHOLD FURNITURE,
PLATE, CHINA, &c.

Samuel Prioleau, jun. & Co.

A Sober, ſingle Man, with a good Character, qualified for a School Maſter, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to either of the Subſcribers, on John's-Iſland.

JOHN FREER,
THOMAS HANSCOME,
JOHN HOLMES.

A Parcel of exceeding good MADERA WINES, juſt imported in the Brig Union, Captain North, from Madera, to be ſold for Coſt and Charges, by

MILES BREWTON.

For COWES,
and a MARKET,
The SHIP
FRIENDSHIP,
WILLIAM CARTER, Maſter.

BURTHEN about 1000 Barrels of Rice, and will be ready to load in a few Days. For Freight or Paſſage, having excellent Accommodations, apply to ſaid Maſter on board at Mr. Burn's old Wharf, or to

FELIX WARLEY.

A few Men and Boys faſhionable BEAVER HATS, a ſmall Box of coloured RIBBONS, neat PORT WINE in Bottles, Taunton ALE, Briſtol BEER and CYDER, to be ſold on board the ſaid Veſſel very reaſonably.

Juſt imported in the Friendſhip, Capt. Carter, from Briſtol,

A Large ASSORTMENT of every Article uſed by Cabinet-makers; among which are, compleat ſets of Deſk, Book-caſe, and Cheſt of Drawers Furniture, Braſs Hinges of all Sorts, Screws and Brads of all Sizes, Braſs Pins, Princes Metal, Chair Nails, Sets of Bed Screws, and Bed Screw Keys, Bed Caſtors, &c. which will be ſold very cheap, at our Store in Elliott-ſtreet.

WILLIAM GLEN, & SON.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A Very healthy, handy, and willing young Fellow, this Country born, and about 18 Years of Age, has been a Waiting-Man in a private Family for ſeveral Years paſt, and uſed to attend a Horſe and Chair. Enquire of the Printer.

N. B. If not convenient for the Purchaſer to pay the Caſh, a Twelve Months Credit will be allowed.

TO BE LET, or SOLD,

TWO TENEMENTS in Colleton-ſquare, Ellery-ſtreet. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, ſhall have it on ſuch Terms, as to enable him to make Twelve per Cent. Intereſt, for his Money: For further Particulars, enquire of JACOB VALK.

TO BE SOLD, the Owner having no Occaſion for them,

A Negro Wench, who can Cook, Waſh, Iron, and do all Kind of Houſe-Work: Alſo, a young Negro Wench, who can Cook, Waſh, and do Houſe-Work: And a Negro Boy, who can wait in a Houſe. For Particulars, apply to the Printer.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWELVE Pair of SUMMER DUCKS. Apply to the Printer.

TAKEN up a drift, about two Months ago, in Cooper River, by Andrew Cooper, Maſter of Mr. Henry Smith's Schooner, a New-England built BOAT, which was advertiſed ſometime ago, ſhe is ſuppoſed to belong to ſome New-England Veſſel.——The Owner thereof, may have her again, by applying on board ſaid Schooner at Champneys's Wharf, and paying Charges.

St. Bartholomew's Pariſh, April 20, 1773.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, about the 4th of January laſt, an elderly negro wench, named PHILIS, (ſhe formerly with her ſon *Lyander*, belonged to Mr. William Davis, on Saltketcher, from whom I purchaſed the ſaid Wench) ſhe is very artful, and as I am informed paſſes for a free negro; ſhe had on when ſhe went away, a white negro cloth jacket and petticoat, alſo carried with her, an old plaid gown: It is ſuppoſed ſhe is harboured by ſome negroes belonging either to Mr. John Hunt, or Mr. Joſeph Hunt, as ſhe has been ſeen ſeveral times about their plantations. A reward of FIVE POUNDS currency, with all reaſonable charges, will be given to any perſon, on delivery of ſaid wench to me: *Fifty Pounds* is offered to any perſon who can prove her to be harboured by a white perſon, and *Ten Pounds* if by a mulatto, free negro, or ſlave, to be paid on conviction of the offenders.

RICHARD WAYNE.

St. James's, Santee, April 22, 1773.

MR. JOHN BARNET, *at Iriſh-Town, informs me of a bay horſe, about* 13 *hands high, with a large blaze, a piece taken out of the underpart of his left ear, branded on the mounting ſhoulder S I, with a croſs above.*

PAUL DOUXSAINT.

Brought to the WORK-HOUSE.

April 24, 1773. A new negro fellow, of the *Angola* country, cannot tell his own or his maſter's name, he is about 20 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high; has on white negro cloth breeches, and brought with him a blanket. Taken up at *Thomas Bee*, Eſqr. plantation, 36 miles from town.

April 24, 1773. A new negro fellow, of the *Angola* country, cannot tell his own or his maſter's name, he is about 30 or 35 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high; has on a white negro cloth jacket, and blue town breeches, and brought with him a blanket. Taken up at *Thomas Bee*, Eſq's. plantation, 36 miles from town.

TO BE SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A Very VALUABLE PLANTATION or Tract of Land, containing five hundred Acres of River-Swamp, ſituated in Granville-County, South-Carolina, bounded North-Weſt by Land of James Stobo, North Eaſt by Lands vacant at the Time of Survey, South-Eaſt and South-Weſt on Lands of Patrick Mackay. A navigable Creek, from the River Savannah, runs through the Middle of this Tract, on both Sides of which are very convenient Knolls of high Land for Settlements.

NINETY LOTS in the pleaſant and healthy Town of Sunbury, containing each ſeventy Feet in Width, and one hundred and thirty Feet in Depth. Moſt of thoſe Lots are very agreeably ſituated, and ſome of them are improved.

A TRACT of LAND, containing ſix hundred Acres, bounded Eaſt on the Common of the ſaid Town of Sunbury and Land of Patrick Mackay, Southerly on Land of Francis Arthur, Weſt on Land of——, and North on Land of Thomas Carr. Above one half of this Tract is exceeding fine Oak and Hickory Land, proper for Corn and Indico; the Reſt abounds with valuable Sawing-Timber.

One, two, or three Years Credit will be given for the Land, paying the Intereſt regularly, and giving Security if required.

Such of the Sunbury Lots as remain unſold, will be diſpoſed of at *public Vendue*, on Thurſday the third Day of June next, at the uſual Place in Savannah.

Further Particulars may be known, by applying in Savannah, to JOHN GRAHAM, and NATHANIEL HALL, Eſqrs. or Mr. JOHN INGLIS, or in Charles-Town, to

ALEXANDER INGLIS,
Attorney to Major ALEXANDER DUFF, *of* CULBIN.

*** Advertiſements omitted this Week, for want of Room, ſhall be in our next.

as the ſenſe he would chuſe himſelf to put upon it, and he expreſsly deſigns to ſhew in vindication of the Charter, that in that ſenſe of the words, there never was a law made in the plantations repugnant to the laws of Great-Britain. He gives another conſtruction much more likely to be the true intent of the words, namely, "that the patentees ſhall not preſume under colour of their particular Charters to make any laws *inconſiſtent with the Great Charter and other Laws of England, by which the Lives, Liberties, and Properties of Engliſhmen are ſecured.*" This is the ſenſe in which our anceſtors underſtood the words, and therefore they were unwilling to conform to the Acts of trade, and diſregarded them till they made proviſion to give them force in the colony by a law of their own; ſaying that "the laws of England did not reach America: And thoſe Acts were an invaſion of their rights, liberties and properties," becauſe they were not "repreſented in Parliament." The right of being governed only by laws which were made by perſons in whoſe election they had a voice, they looked upon as the foundation of Engliſh liberties. By the compact with the King in the Charter, they were to be as free in America, as they would have been if they had remained within the realm, and therefore they freely aſſerted that they "were to be governed by laws made by themſelves and by officers choſen by themſelves." Mr. Dummer ſays, "It ſeems reaſonable enough to think that the Crown," and he might have added our anceſtors, "intended by this injunction to provide for all its ſubjects that they might not be oppreſſed by arbitrary power---but---being ſtill ſubjects, they ſhould be protected by the ſame mild laws and enjoy the ſame happy government as if they continued within the realm." And conſidering the words of the Charter in this light, he looks upon them as deſigned to be a fence againſt oppreſſion and deſpotic power. But the conſtruction which your Excellency puts upon the words reduces us to a ſtate of vaſſalage, and expoſes us to oppreſſion and deſpotic power, whenever a Parliament ſhall ſee fit to make laws for that purpoſe and put them in execution.

We flatter ourſelves that from the large extracts we have made from your Excellency's hiſtory of the colony, it appears evidently, that under both Charters it hath been the ſenſe of the people and of the government that they were not under the juriſdiction of Parliament. We pray you again to recur to thoſe quotations and our obſervations upon them; and wiſh to have your Excellency's judicious remarks. When we adduced that hiſtory to prove that the ſentiments of *private* perſons of influence, four or five years after the reſtoration, were very different from what your Excellency apprehended them to be when you delivered your ſpeech, you ſeem to concede to it by telling us "it was, as you take it, from the *Principles imbibed* in thoſe times of anarchy (preceding the reſtoration) that they diſputed the authority of Parliament," but you add, "the government would not venture to diſpute it." We find in the ſame hiſtory a quotation from a letter of Mr. *Stoughton*, dated 17 years after the reſtoration, mentioning "the country's not taking notice of the Acts of navigation *to obſerve them.*" And it was, as we take it, after that time, that the government declared in a letter to their agents, that they had not ſubmitted to them; and they ventured to diſpute "the juriſdiction, aſſerting that they apprehended the Acts to be an invaſion of the rights, liberties and properties of the ſubjects of his Majeſty in the colony, *they not being repreſented in Parliament*; and that the laws of England *did not reach America.*" It very little avails in proof that they conceded to the ſupreme authority of Parliament, their telling the Commiſſioners "that the Act of navigation had for ſome years before been obſerved here, that they knew not of its being greatly violated, and that ſuch laws as appeared to be againſt it were repealed." It may as truly be ſaid now, that the revenue Acts are obſerved by ſome of the people of this province, but it cannot be ſaid that the government and people of this province have conceded that the Parliament had authority to make ſuch Acts to be obſerved here. Neither does their declarations to the Commiſſioners, that ſuch laws as appeared to be againſt the Act of navigation were repealed, prove their conceſſion of the authority of Parliament, by any means ſo much as their making proviſion for giving force to an Act of Parliament within this province, by a deliberate and ſolemn Act or Law of their own, proves the contrary.

You tell us, that "the Government four or five years before the Charter was vacated more explicitly," that is than by a converſation with the Commiſſioners, "acknowledged the authority of Parliament, and voted that their Governor ſhould take the Oath required of him faithfully to do and perform all matters and things enjoined him by the acts of trade." But does this, may it pleaſe your Excellency, ſhow their explicit acknowledgment of the authority of Parliament? Does it not rather ſhow directly the contrary: For, what need could there be for their vote or authority to require him to take the Oath already required of him by the Act of Parliament, unleſs both he and they judged that an act of Parliament was not of Force ſufficient to bind him to take ſuch Oath? We do not deny, but on the contrary are fully perſuaded that your Excellency's principles in Government are ſtill of the ſame with what they appear to be in the Hiſtory; for you there ſay, that "the paſſing this law plainly ſhows the wrong ſenſe they had of the relation they ſtood in to England." But we are from hence convinced that your Excellency when you wrote the Hiſtory was of our mind in this reſpect, that our Anceſtors in paſſing the Law diſcovered their opinion that they were without the Juriſdiction of Parliament: For it was upon this principle alone that they ſhewed the wrong ſenſe they had in your Excellency's opinion, of the relation they ſtood in to England.

Your Excellency in your ſecond ſpeech condeſcends to point out to us the acts and doings of the General Aſſembly which relates to Acts of Parliament, which you think "demonſtrates that they have been acknowledged by the Aſſembly or ſubmitted to by the people:" Neither of which in our opinion ſhows that it was the ſenſe of the nation, and our Predeceſſors when they firſt took poſſeſſion of this plantation or colony by a grant and charter from the Crown, that they were to remain ſubject to the ſupreme authority of the Engliſh Parliament.

Your Excellency ſeems chiefly to rely upon our anceſtors after the revolution "proclaiming King William and Queen Mary in the room of King James," and taking the oaths to them, "the alteration of the form of oaths from time to time," and finally "the eſtabliſhment of the form which every one of us has complied with, as the Charter in expreſs terms requires and makes our duty." We do not know that it has ever been a point in diſpute whether the Kings of England were *ipſo facto* Kings in and over this colony or province. The compact was made between King Charles the firſt, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the Governor and company, their heirs and ſucceſſors. It is eaſy upon this principle to account for the acknowledgment of and ſubmiſſion to King William and Queen Mary as ſucceſſors of Charles the firſt, in the room of King James: Beſides it is to be conſidered, that the people in the colony as well as in England had ſuffered under the *Tyrant* James, by which he had alike forfeited his right to reign over both. There had been a revolution here as well as in England. The eyes of the people here were upon William and Mary, and the news of their being proclaimed in England was, as your Excellency's hiſtory tells us, "the moſt joyful news ever received in New-England." And if they were not proclaimed here "by virtue of an Act of the colony," it was, as we think may be concluded from the tenor of your hiſtory, with the general or univerſal conſent of the people as apparently as if "ſuch Act had paſſed." It is *Conſent alone*, that makes any human laws binding; and as a learned Author obſerves, a purely *voluntary* ſubmiſſion to an Act, becauſe it is highly in our favour and for our benefit, is in all equity and juſtice to be deemed as not at all proceeding from the *Right* we include in the legiſlators, that they thereby obtain an *Authority* over us, and that ever hereafter we muſt obey them of *Duty*. We would obſerve that one of the firſt Acts of the General Aſſembly of this province ſince the preſent Charter, was an Act requiring the taking the oaths mentioned in an Act of Parliament, to which you refer us: For what purpoſe was this Act of the Aſſembly paſſed, if it was the ſenſe of the legiſlators that the Act of Parliament was in force in the province. And at the ſame time another Act was made for the eſtabliſhment of other oaths neceſſary to be taken; both which Acts have the royal ſanction, and are now in force. Your Excellency ſays, that when the colony applied to King William for a ſecond Charter, they knew the oath the King had taken, which was to govern them according to the ſtatutes in Parliament, and (which your Excellency here omits) *the Laws and Cuſtoms of the ſame.* By the laws and cuſtoms of Parliament, the people of England freely debate and conſent to ſuch ſtatutes as are made by themſelves or their choſen repreſentatives. This is a law or cuſtom which all mankind may juſtly challenge as their *inherent* right. According to this law the King has an undoubted right to govern us. Your Excellency upon recollection ſurely will not infer from hence, that it was the ſenſe of our predeceſſors that there was to remain a ſupremacy in the Engliſh Parliament, or a full power and authority to make laws binding upon us in all caſes whatever, in that Parliament where we cannot *debate* and *deliberate* upon the neceſſity or expediency of any law, and conſequently without our conſent, and as it may probably happen deſtructive of the firſt law of Society, the good of the whole. You tell us that "after the Aſſumption of all the powers of Government, by virtue of the new Charter, an Act paſſed for the reviving for a limited time all the local laws of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay and New-Plimouth reſpectively, not repugnant to the laws of England. And at the ſame ſeſſion an Act paſſed eſtabliſhing Naval Officers, that all undue trading contrary to an Act of Parliament---may be prevented." Among the Acts that were then revived we may reaſonably ſuppoſe was that whereby proviſion was made to give force to this Act of Parliament in the province. The eſtabliſhment therefore of the Naval Officers was to aid the execution of an Act of Parliament for the obſervance of which within the colony the Aſſembly had before made proviſion after free debates with their own conſent and by their own Act.

The Act of Parliament paſſed in 1741, for putting an end to ſeveral unwarrantable ſchemes, mentioned by your Excellency, was deſigned for the general good, and if the validity of it was not diſputed, it cannot be urged as a conceſſion of the ſupreme Authority, to make laws binding on us in all caſes whatever: But if the deſign of it was for the general benefit of the province, it was in one reſpect at leaſt greatly complained of by the perſons more immediately affected by it, and to remedy the Inconvenience, the Legiſlative of this province paſſed an Act, directly militiating with it. Which is the ſtrongeſt evidence, that altho' they may have ſubmitted *ſub ſilentio* to ſome Acts of Parliament that they conceived might operate for their benefit, they did not conceive themſelves bound by any of its Acts which they judged would operate to the Injury even of Individuals.

Your Excellency has not thought proper to attempt to confute the reaſoning of a learned writer on the laws of nature and nations, quoted by us on this occaſion, to ſhew that the Authority of the Legiſlature does not extend ſo far as the Fundamentals of the conſtitution. We are unhappy in not having your remarks upon the reaſoning of that great Man; and until it is confuted, we ſhall remain of the opinion, that the Fundamentals of the conſtitution being accepted from the Commiſſion of the Legiſlators, none of the acts or doings of the General Aſſembly, however deliberate and ſolemn, could avail to change them, if the people have not in very expreſs terms given them the power to do it; and that much leſs ought their acts and doings, however numerous, which barely refer to Acts of Parliament made expreſly to relate to us, to be taken as an acknowledgement that we are ſubject to the ſupreme authority of Parliament.

We ſhall ſum up our own ſentiments in the words of that learned writer Mr. Hooker, in his eccleſiaſtical Polity, as quoted by Mr. Locke, "The lawful power of making laws to command whole politic Societies of men, belonging ſo properly to the ſame intire Societies, that for any Prince or Potentate of what kind ſoever, to exerciſe the ſame of himſelf, and not from expreſs Commiſſion immediately and perſonally received from God, is no better *than mere tyranny.* Laws therefore they are not which *public Approbation* hath not made ſo, "for Laws human of what kind ſoever are available by Conſent." "Since Men naturally have no full and perfect power to command whole politic Multitudes of Men, therefore, utterly without our Conſent we could in ſuch ſort be at no Man's Commandment living. And to be commanded we do conſent, when that Society whereof we be a part, hath at any time before conſented." We think your Excellency has not proved, either that this Colony is a part of the politic Society of England, or that it has ever conſented that the Parliament of England or Great-Britain ſhould make laws binding upon us in all caſes whatever, whether made expreſsly to refer to us or not.

We cannot help before we conclude, expreſſing our great concern, that your Excellency has thus repeatedly in a manner inſiſted upon our free ſentiments on matters of ſo delicate a nature, and weighty importance. The queſtion appears to us to be no other, than whether we are the ſubjects of abſolute unlimited power, or of a free government formed on the principles of the Engliſh conſtitution. If your Excellency's doctrine be true, the people of this province holds their lands of the crown and people of England, and their lives, liberties and properties are at their diſpoſal, and that even by compact and their own conſent. They are ſubject to the King as the head *alterius populi* of another people, in whoſe legiſlative they have no voice or intereſt. They are indeed ſaid to have a conſtitution and a legiſlative of their own, but your Excellency has explained it into a mere phantom; limited, controuled, ſuperceded and nullified at the will of another. Is this the conſtitution which ſo charmed our Anceſtors, that as your Excellency has informed us, they kept a day of ſolemn thankſgiving to Almighty God when they received it? And were they men of ſo little diſcernment, ſuch children in underſtanding, as to pleaſe themſelves with the imagination that they were bleſſed with the ſame rights and liberties which natural born ſubjects in England enjoyed, when at the ſame time they had fully conſented to be ruled and ordered by a legiſlative a thouſand leagues diſtant from them, which cannot be ſuppoſed to be ſufficiently acquainted with their circumſtances, if concerned for their intereſt, and in which they cannot be in any ſenſe repreſented.

An Antidote againſt miſpending TIME.

SHOULD the greateſt Part of People ſit down, and draw up a particular Account of their Time, what a ſhamefull Bill would it be! So much extraordinary for eating, drinking and ſleeping, beyond what Nature requires; ſo much in Revelling and Wantonneſs; ſo much for the Recovery of the laſt Night's Intemperance; ſo much in Gaming and Plays; ſo much in paying and receiving formal and impertinent Viſits, in idle and fooliſh Prating, in cenſuring and reviling our Neighbours; ſo much in dreſſing our Bodies, and talking of Faſhions; and ſo much waſted and loſt in doing nothing.

An excellent SECRET *communicated.*

HE is truly miſerable who diſquiets himſelf with the Proſpect of future Evils. It is an Abyſs ſo profound, that it is enough to make one giddy to look down the Precipice. To make Uſe of the preſent Good is an excellent Secret; not but that a Man ought to be prepared againſt all the different Accidents of Life, for this may in ſome Meaſure protect him from the Inſults of Fortune; no Calamity can happen to us, when once we have a ſufficient Fund of Patience and Reaſon to overcome it.

A WISH.

WITHIN my breaſt let peace a dwelling find!
Let my good-will extend to all mankind!
Freed from neceſſity, and bleſs'd with health,
Give me Content! Let others toil for wealth.
In buſy ſcenes of life let me exert
A careful hand, and wear an honeſt heart.
Thus journey'ng on, as I advance in age,
May I look back with pleaſure on my ſtage;
And, as the ſetting ſun withdraws its light
To ſhine on other worlds ſerene and bright,
Chearful may I reſign my vital breath,
Nor anxious tremble at th' approach of death,
Which will (I hope) but rob me of my clay,
And to a better world my ſoul convey.

An EPITAPH, *to the Memory of an honeſt Sailor.*

WHETHER ſailor or not, for a moment avaſt!
Poor Tom's *mizen top-ſail* is laid to the maſt.
He'll never turn out, or more heave the lead;
He's now *all a-back*, nor will ſails *ſcoot a head.*
He ever was briſk, and tho' now gone to *wreck*,
When he hears the *laſt whiſtle* he'll jump upon *deck.*

Charles-Town PRICE-CURRENT. Of South-Carolina PRODUCE.

By the Hundred Weight.		
RICE,		65s.
Turpentine,		22s. 6d.
Rozin,		50s.
Flour,		4l. 15s. to 5l.
Ship Bread,		6l. 10
Hemp,		8l.
Saſſafras,		20s.
By the Barrel.		
Pitch,		60s.
Tar,	Common,	50s.
	Green,	3l. 5s.
Pork,		17l.
Beef,		*none*
By the Pound.		
Deer Skins,		13s. 9d. to 14s.
Ditto in the Hair,		7s. 6
Beaver Skins,		20s.
INDICO.	Flora,	*none*
	Beſt Purple,	30s.
	Ditto Copper,	30s.
	2d Sort,	25s.
	3d Sort,	20s
Pink and Snake Root,		5s.
Myrtle Wax,		5s.
Bees Wax,		6s.
Tann'd Leather,		5s. to 5s. 6
Butter,		4s.
Hogs Lard,		3s.
Tallow,		3s. 6
Single Refin'd Sugar,		4s. 6
By the Buſhel.		
Indian Corn,		20s.
Indico Seed,		
Black-Ey'd Peaſe,		17s. 6
Red Peaſe,		15s.
Potatoes,		12s. 6
Ground Nuts,		15s.
Ruff Rice,		17s. 6
Oats,		15s.
Lime,		2s. 6
By the Thouſand Weight.		
Corn Blades,		15l.
Hay,		12l. 10s.

By the Box.		
Soap,		2 to 4s. lb.
Dipt Tallow Candles,		4s. 6
Mould Ditto,		5s.
Myrtle Wax Ditto,		5s.
By the Thouſand.		
Shingles,		6l. to 6l. 10s
Bricks,		7l.
STAVES.	White Oak Pipe,	50 to 60l.
	Ditto Hhd.	28l.
	Ditto Barrel,	14l.
	Red Oak Hhd.	18l.
By the Hundred Feet.		
PINE.	Half Inch Boards,	35s.
	Three-fourth Inch,	40s.
	Inch,	45s.
	Featheredge,	40s.
	Inch and 1-fourth,	50s.
	Inch and an Half,	70s.
	Inch and 3 Qrs.	80s.
	Two Inch,	5l.
Scantling & Timber,		3 to 5l.
Shingling Laths,		40s.
CYPRESS.	Half Inch,	60s.
	Three-fourth Inch,	60s.
	Inch,	65s.
	Inch and 1 fourth,	70s.
	Inch and an Half,	70s.
	Inch and 3 fourths,	85s.
	Two Inch,	6l.
Scantling & Timber,		5 to 9l.
By the Barrel.		
Double Beer,		12l.
Table ditto,		8l.
Small ditto,		*none*
By the Hundred.		
Plaiſtering Laths,		40s. p. M.
Reeds,		20s.
By the Hogſhead.		
Rum,		13s.
By the Cord.		
Red Oak Bark,		10l.
Hickory Wood,		5l. 10s.
Oak ditto,		5l.

For SALE *by private Contract,*

On ſuch Credit as ſhall be agreeable to the Purchaſers,

Fifteen LOTS of LAND,

On WHITE-POINT,

Pleaſantly ſituated, near Aſhley-River; all fronting on airy good Streets; the Foundation is a ſtiff Clay, and has as good Water as any in Charles-Town.

Alſo, Several Low-Water LOTS, running to the Channel of ſaid River, and capable of being improved to great Advantage. A ſubſtantial good Wharf is now building, where Veſſels may lay ſecure from the moſt dangerous Winds, and avoid the Riſque of going round the Point, as well as ſave a Tide, which will, in all Probability, make it a Place of conſiderable Trade in a few Years. It being convenient to all the Lots, will ſave the extravagant Expence of Cartage to that Part of the Town, and the open, free Air, will in a great Meaſure prevent contagious Diſorders.

The above Lots being alſo ſituated moſt convenient to much the greateſt Part of thoſe Places from whence the Markets are ſupplied, it is probable that one will be eſtabliſhed on or near them. The Subſcriber is determined to ſell to ſuch only as will engage to build thereon. Buildings are now erecting on ſuch Lots as he has already ſold, and every Purchaſer ſhall have FREE WHARFAGE of their Materials for Building. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply to WILLIAM GIBBES.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Mr. Ebenezer Roche's plantation, in St. Thomas's pariſh, the 16th March, a likely cheſnut HORSE, upwards of 14 hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder T, and on the near buttock M, paces, trots, and canters.—Whoever will take up and deliver the ſaid HORSE to Mr. Ebenezer Roche, in St. Thomas's pariſh, to Mr. Francis Roche, in St. Stephen's pariſh, or to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges paid. THOMAS ROCHE.

N. B. The above ſtray was taken up at Santee, and got away from a negro boy near Mr. Ravenell's plantation, and it is very probable he will make for his range, as he was bred about the Congarees.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-ſtreet; where all Manner of Printing Work is performed with Care and Expedition.